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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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POETRY.

The Last Leaf.

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.
They say that in a time,
Ere the pruning knife of time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the crier on his round
Through the town.
But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets,
Sad and wan,
And he shakes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone."
The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their loom,
And th' names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
In the snow.
My grandamma has said—
Poor old lady, she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
In the snow.
But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff,
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.
I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here,
But the old three-cornered hat
And the breeches and all that
Are so queer!
And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

STORY TELLER.

The Cowboy's Mother.

It was Sunday. The little church bell had summoned the congregation to morning service, though a few late comers were still hurrying toward the consecrated spot. The Sabbath was observed and respected by all the residents of the town except Jan Gebhardt. This citizen, despite the pleadings and persuasions of the little parson and the members of the church, refused to close his saloon on Sunday, for upon this day he usually realized his biggest profits. As he stood there wrapped in pleasant anticipations, he heard a faint, low, steady rumbling, as of distant thunder. He looked up quickly. There were no clouds in the sky. What could it mean? Jan took the pipe from his mouth and listened. Suddenly a shout, accompanied by the report of a number of revolvers, startled the neighbors far and near, and there issued from the quich a black mass, which shortly resolved itself into a body of horsemen bearing down toward the town. Jan watched them lazily, thinking of the money he would be able to raise from them. Nearer and nearer, sounded the clattering of the horses' hoofs, until Jan could almost hear each separate footfall, and presently they slowed up and stopped outside his door. One of them, a burly fellow, asked him for a certain kind of liquor, and after the keeper of the tavern had taken it from the shelf and turned around his smile was suddenly transformed to a look of horror, for he saw several revolvers levelled at him. "Dutchy," said the burly fellow, "don't you know you're desecrating the best day in the week by keepin' yer saloon open?" "Well, how can I help it, gentlemen? It's the best day for business." "Business or no business, old man, you've got to reform. We're the Salvation Army, we are, and don't you forget it." "Fetch down them bottles from that shelf!" shouted the cowboy. The trembling Jan obeyed. "Now, then," said the strange avenging angel, "set 'em up across the room; every one's a bull's-eye." Jan hesitated, but the revolvers compelled obedience. Before the cavalcade moved on he had been obliged to see the destruction of a large part of his wares, and the unfortunate man was left standing amid a profusion of broken kegs, neckless bottles and pools of wines and liquors, wringing his hands and calling down maledictions upon his persecutors, who were now continuing their mad career down the street. The cowboys soon came in sight of the little church standing in a lot surrounded by a rough picket fence, while a few small poplar trees seemed

endeavoring to cast a little shade about the building.

"Now for some fun, boys," said Billy, a graceful, little young man, with mischievous brown eyes, as he reined up his horse; "you fellows just follow Spot and you'll see something interesting."

As the pastor was gathering for the culmination of the prayer the leader turned to his companions and said in an undertone:—"Now, then," and their horses' hoofs resounded on the wooden floor of the church.

The startled congregation, rising with one accord, beheld Spot, the cowboy, riding solemnly up the aisle, followed by his companions.

"Don't be alarmed, ladies 'n' gentlemen. We're only come to join in the services, an' I'll trouble you to sit still till they're over," said Spot, with a smile manufactured for the occasion, as the people seemed inclined to depart rather precipitously.

"An' for you, parson," said Spot, pointing his revolver at the trembling man, "I ain't had no one to pray for me since I was a little kid at my mammy's knee. You just git down on your knees and pray for me now."

The little man did not seem quite ready to depart for a better land, so covered by Spot's revolver, he was obliged to sink on his knees and begin his prayer.

"Lord," he prayed, in a quivering voice—"Oh, Lord—forgive and protect—the poor sinner."

"See here, now, I don't want you givin' the Lord no mistaken impression 'bout me. You tell him about the benefit I am t' this yere world."

"There, little 'un, that's enough. And now we're going to take up a collection. Boys, take yer hats 'roun,' n' don't let any guilty man escape."

Two of boys, each holding a hat in one hand and a revolver in the other, passed about the church, compelling every member of the terrified congregation to give some contribution.

Those who had no money were obliged to give a watch or a ring or some other jewel or trinket that they might have about them, and finally it was all brought to Spot, who turned the collection over to Billy.

"An' friends," said Spot, "we're much obliged to yer fer all this yere stuff, 'n' the parson fer his prayers. We only want ask one more thing o' you. We ain't takin' this yere money 'n' gawgaws fer ourselves. We're goin' to do good with 'em. Now we'll trouble you to tell us who's the most deservin' character in this yere town."

"The widow," said several voices, in chorus.

"An' who might be th' widder? There kin be more'n one widder in a town. What's yer widder's name?"

Nodody seemed to know, but he was told where she lived, and the cavalcade of cowboys turned their horses around and passed from the church into the bright sunlight.

The horses had been trotting briskly, but upon nearing the little half-decayed shanty standing alone among the sagebrush their pace slackened, and they finally came to a standstill before the broken gate.

"Who's a-goin' to take the money 'n' stuff in the widder?" asked one of the boys.

They all looked at each other in some perplexity.

"It was Billy got up the fun," said Spot; "so, 'gordin to my mind, he order be the one to do the charity act. 'Sides, he's a lady's man an' a talker from 'way back."

Billy made some remonstrances, but was finally prevailed upon to undertake the commission, and hanging his six-shooter and belt on the fence, he knocked at the door.

A feeble voice said "Come in." Pushing the door open, he stood irresolute upon the threshold. The light in the room was dim, but he could see distinctly a figure stretched on a low couch in the further corner.

"Will you come in, sir?" said the same feeble, gentle voice. Then, as Billy stepped in with some embarrassment, she continued, "What is your errand, sir?"

He tried to think of a means by which he could delicately and acceptably deliver his message of charity, but was obliged to make known his errand as simply as possible trusting the inspiration of the moment to help him out.

"Yes," she replied, raising herself hastily on one elbow as he spoke.

"You must forgive a stranger, madam, for coming to you with so little ceremony and asking such a question, but the truth is, I—we"—

"Tell me sir," she interrupted, "do you live in this part of the country? Are you a cowboy from one of the ranches? Excuse me, I am partly blind."

"Yes," he said, "I live here and I am a cowboy."

"How long have you been following this occupation? How long have you been in Colorado? You were not born in the West, I know, for you have neither the speech nor the manners of the people. Where did you come from? Tell me, I implore you."

"Why madam, I'm perfectly willing to tell you. My home was in New Haven, Conn., God bless it, and I came West eight years ago. Since then I've tasted the sweetness of prosperity and the bitterness of adversity."

"About a year ago I had a comfortable sum of money and was preparing to return to the East, when by an unhappy speculation I lost it all. Then I drifted into my present situation. But I mean to accomplish something before I go home to my dear old mother."

"I am forgetting my errand," continued Billy. "My friends and I have brought you a little offering, which I hope will be acceptable. It should be, for it is a present from the good church members of the village, who beg you to accept it with their compliments."

He advanced to the side of the couch and bent down to place the contents of his hat in her lap. As he did so a ray of light stole through the half closed blinds and fell upon the woman's face.

"My God!" He started back paler than his companion, while the hat dropped heavily to the floor.

In the meantime his companions outside were becoming impatient.

"Wonder what's keepin' the feller so long," said one of them; "he could a give the widder th' money a hundred times over during the time he's been in there."

"I should think he could. Tell you what I'll just creep aroun' t' th' winder 'n' see what he's up to," said Spot, suiting the action of the words.

Dropping on his knees he cautiously peered through the half closed blinds. The next moment he had fallen backward and was soon hastening to his comrades with a curious expression on his face.

"Well, what's up, Spot?" he was asked.

"I du' know," replied Spot, scratching his head; "pears like Billy's gone and got mashed on the winder. He's down on his knees 'fore th' bed aholdin' her in his arms."

At this moment Billy appeared at the door with his sombrero pulled well down over his eyes.

"Boys," he stammered, and the strong man's lips quivered—"boys, there's an old lady inside who wants to know my friends. Come in. It's my mother."—*California.*

The Newfoundland Dog.

The Newfoundland dog takes his name from the island where he is supposed to have originated. Many, however, believe that the Norsemen who discovered America in the year 1000, introduced this dog into Newfoundland. He is by some classified among the wolf-dogs, while others, on account of his large pendulous ears, say that he should not belong to this family, but that he and the St. Bernards should occupy a place by themselves.

The Newfoundland, says *Harper's Young People*, since his introduction in England, has improved in appearance, and is now larger and heavier. In Newfoundland and Labrador these dogs are used as beasts of burden, drawing considerable loads of loads of wood and provisions on sledges. Their feet are partially webbed, and therefore they are most excellent water dogs. Their scent is not strong, and as the dog is slow and clumsy, he is not valuable to the hunter, except as a retriever when speed is not required.

In the island of Newfoundland this dog is almost totally black, but the English varieties are usually black and white. As a watch-dog the Newfoundland is only second to the mastiff. He is amiable to children and small dogs. Kept in confinement he often gets cross and ill-tempered, and dies at those for whom he has previously shown the greatest regard. Where a dog cannot be allowed to run, and must be chained up, the Newfoundland should not be kept. This dog is a great life-saver, and by instinct will jump into the water to save even an enemy from drowning.

HOW POSTAGE STAMPS ARE PRINTED.

Uncle Sam is beginning to print his own postage stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The wheels have started, and before many days the machines will be turning out the parallelograms of red, blue, and green paper at a rate to supply the Post Office Department with the required forty million sheets per annum. Each sheet, as furnished to the government, will consist of one hundred stamps. The printing is done on queer looking presses, each of which produces 1,600 stamps a minute, or about 100,000 an hour. Each press has an endless chain that carries four plates, on which the designs of the stamps are engraved. On each plate 400 stamps are represented. The sheets printed from these plates are intended to be cut into quarters eventually, in which shape they will be sold by the Post Office Department. Each plate is carried by the endless chain first under an ink roller, from which it receives a coating of ink of the proper color. Then it passes beneath a pad of canvas, which oscillates so as to rub the ink in. Next it pauses for a moment under the hands of a man who polishes the plates. Finally, a sheet of white paper is laid upon the plate, both pass under a roller, and the sheet comes out 400 printed postage stamps.

The plates revolve in a circle, as it were. More accurately speaking, they move around the four sides of a square in a horizontal plane. While one is being inked, another is being rubbed by the canvas, another is being polished and the fourth is passing under the printing roller. The circuit takes about a minute, during which four sheets of 400 stamps, each are printed. The most important part of the work, requiring the greatest skill, is the polishing. It is done with the bare hands, no other method being equally efficient. The object is to leave exactly enough ink for a good impression and no more.

One girl lays the white paper sheets upon the plates, while another young woman removes them as fast as they are printed and stacks them up in a pile. This process gives the results of handpress work. Half a dozen presses working together, each turning out 100,000 an hour, can produce a good many millions in a day. Three hands are required for each press—the printer, who does the polishing, and two girls.

The printer must account for every sheet of blank paper that he receives. The sheets are counted in the wetting division before they are delivered to him. After they are printed they are counted before they are sent to the examining division, where they are counted again. Spoiled sheets are counted as carefully as perfect ones, because they represent money. If lost or stolen, they could be used. On each sheet appears the special mark of the printer who turned it out. An allowance of one and a half per cent is made to him for spoilage.

If he exceeds that allowance, he must pay for the extra loss at the actual cost of paper, ink and labor represented. This rule does not apply yet, for the presses are hardly adjusted, and hundreds of sheets have been spoiled in experiments.

If a sheet is lost, it must be traced back to the last person who handled it, and that individual will be required to pay face value for the stamps represented. If the person responsible cannot be found, the division which last handled the sheet must pay. No loophole is left for the loss of a single one-cent stamp. After being examined, the sheets are counted again and are put between strawboards under a hydraulic press to make them lie flat. Thus they are counted more easily and can be made up into smaller bundles. After undergoing this process they are counted once more and are sent down stairs to be gummed and perforated. For these purposes the Bureau of Engraving has purchased entirely new machinery, and the means employed are more than ordinarily interesting. The method of gumming in particular is a novelty, being wholly different from that utilized hitherto in such work. It is much more rapid and efficient, and before long will doubtless supersede the old plan, which is even now applied to the gumming of cigarette stamps for the internal revenue. The paste is applied to the cigarette stamp by hand with brushes. As fast as they are gummed they are laid sheet by sheet on slatted frames, which are piled in stacks. The stacks are wheeled on trucks into a room, where they are placed in front of electric

fans, so that the cool air may dry them. Hot air would accomplish the purpose more quickly, but it would be hard on the workmen. For this reason the slower process is adopted. The new method will be an immense improvement in every way.

The machines for this purpose have just been set up. There are two of them, exactly alike, and one will do for description. Imagine a wooden box, nearly 90 feet long, 4 feet high, and 8 feet wide. From end to end runs what might be taken for the skeleton of a rough. This skeleton projects from the box for a few feet at either extremity. The box is traversed by two endless chains, running side by side two feet apart. Into one end the sheets of printed stamps are fed one by one. As it is fed into the machine each sheet passes under a roller of a printing press, to which a gum made of dextrine is slowly supplied. The sheet takes up a coat of this mucilage on its lower side and is carried on by the endless chain through the long box. The box is a hot-air box, being heated by steam pipes. At the other end of it the sheets are delivered at the rate of eighteen a minute. Just one minute is required for a sheet to pass through the box, and it is delivered perfectly dry. The gummed sheets thus delivered are passed over to a long table, where girls pick them up in pairs, and placing the gummed sides together, put them between layers of strawboards. Arranged in this way they are placed under a steam press to flatten them, the mucilage having caused them to curl somewhat. On coming out of the press they are counted again, and now they go to the perforating machines, that make the pin-holes by which it is easy to tear the stamps apart.

The perforating machine is an arrangement of little wheels revolving parallel to each other and just far enough apart to make the perforations as one sees them in a sheet of finished stamps fresh bought at the post-office. After the perforations have been made across the sheet one way by one machine, the sheet must pass through a second machine for the cross perforations. In the middle of each machine is a knife which cuts the sheet in two, so that the sheet of 400 comes out of machine No. 1 in two sheets of 200 each, and these are divided into four sheets of 100 each by the second perforating machine. It is an old though not well authenticated story that when the British government wished to discover a way to tear stamps apart it readily offered \$50,000 for an acceptable suggestion.

A poverty-stricken but ingenious Englishman proffered the notion of perforating the stamp sheets and received the fortune. The stamps are now done and only remain to be gone over, inspected, counted and tagged in packages of 100 sheets before being sent out. Each package of 100 sheets holds 10,000 stamps, of course. But stay! There are one or two more preliminaries yet. After receiving the perforations the sheets of one hundred are put under a press to remove the "burrs" around the little holes, otherwise these would greatly increase the thickness of a package. Then they are counted and are placed in steel-clad vaults, from which they are drawn as the Post Office Department may want them. The Bureau of Engraving has not yet begun to furnish stamps to the government, but it is all ready to do so. In response to orders received from the Post Office Department, it will put the stamps up in packages, address them, to postmasters who require them and deliver them at the Post Office at Washington for mailing.

The Post Office Department now has an agency at the Bureau of Engraving. When a postmaster wants stamps, he makes out a requisition upon the department. The latter will communicate with its agent in the bureau every day for as many stamps as he requires to fill the orders thus transmitted to him. All this business used to be done in New York City, where the stamp agent received the stamps from the American Bank Note Company in bulk, his business being to put them up in packages and send them off by mail. The inks used for printing the stamps are manufactured at the Bureau of Engraving. The materials are bought in the shape of dry colors and linseed oil. The colors come in the shape of powders. The only stamps turned out thus far are two cent red and the one-cent blue. For the former carmine is employed, and for the latter ultramarine. Both colors are "toned" by the admixture of other ingredients—the carmine with Paris white and white lead. Pure carmine

would be very costly. Ultramarine is not very expensive, but it is too "strong," in the printer's phrase—that is to say, too dark. It used to be the costliest of colors, being made from the precious lapis lazuli. But in recent years chemists, having analyzed the lapis lazuli, have produced in the laboratory a successful imitation of the color stuff. For making the ink the color powder is combined with linseed oil and ground between rollers. Each printer receives every morning his allowance of ink, and sharp account is kept of every bit used. Uncle Sam will save about \$50,000 a year by printing his own postage stamps. Congress has given to the Bureau of Engraving \$163,000 for this purpose for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Out of this appropriation some machinery must be bought. The expense used to be \$208,000 per annum. Of course the government had nearly all of the required plant ready. About fifty new people have had to be engaged to do the extra work. The plates used by the American Bank Note Company for printing the stamps were the property of the government. —*Rene Bache, Phil. Times.*

PROFESSOR YOUNG.

Edward L. Youmans, whose "Class Book of Chemistry" has been so long and favorably known in schools, and who will always be remembered as one of the pioneers in advanced scientific thought, was a man so cruelly hampered by fate that one would not have been surprised had he done no active work whatever. When a boy he suffered from inflammation of the eyes, and the disease resulted in long, painful years of blindness which came near defeating all his plans of study. He was poor and at times absolutely helpless, yet he never relinquished his determination to do some active work in the world. Like Henry Fawcett, the blind Postmaster General of England, he was determined that his affliction should never conquer him.

One incident, of which he never spoke, shows resolve to enroll himself in the ranks of more fortunate men, even to his own mortal peril. One day, during a period of almost entire blindness, he was picking his way along a city street which ran near a wharf, when he heard a sudden splash in the water, accompanied by cries for help. Instantly seizing a large chain which happened to be within reach on the wharf, he let himself down into the water, caught the drowning man, and kept his head above water until help came. It was midwinter, and the freezing water brought on a violent fever which kept Mr. Youmans for three months in a hospital. Moreover, it was eight months before his sight could be brought back to the dim twilight condition it was in at the time of the accident.

There were months when even so resolute a spirit wavered and left a blackness of despair more terrible than that of his bodily vision. At such times his sister was his god right hand. She read to him, she acted as his amanuensis, and she spent all her available leisure in laboratory work to describe the experiments to her brother in the evening.

Still, in spite of such bits of sunshine, the record of the years is a terrible one. It is impossible to read it without coming often to the words "another period of blindness," repeated with sad persistency, and when, a successful man, lecturing, writing books and exchanging thought with the greatest minds of the day, his old enemy came again upon him, Professor Youmans took the onslaught in patience and good humor.

One day, when he arrived at a town in Indiana to lecture, a cinder struck his eye, and the old swelling and inflammation returned. There seemed no recourse but to turn about and go home, but when the committee expressed their disappointment loudly and with warmth, he replied: "Gentlemen, if you want to hear me lecture, you can do it. I'll go in blindfold rather than you should suffer. If you say another word I'll take the risk myself, and lecture tonight."

It was too late to accept the offer, but the next day he did lecture with unabated power and enthusiasm.—*Selected.*

Knowledge will not be acquired without pain and application. It is troublesome and deep digging for pure water, but when once you come to the spring they rise up and meet you.

CURIOUS FACTS.

John Calvin was a cooper's apprentice.

The title "reverend" was first applied to clergymen in the seventeenth century.

Nearly a million and a half dollars remain unclaimed in the New York savings banks.

It takes fifty tons of paint to cover the 125 acres of surface of the Forth bridge, Scotland.

A perfectly formed face is one-third forehead, one-third nose, one-upper and lower chin.

A German military writer has figured out that in the Franco-Prussian war 1300 shots were fired for every man killed.

The holystone used in cleaning the decks of ships is so-called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning and because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it.

Lord George Hamilton has a curious mannerism, which takes the form of tearing up paper into small fragments. His presence in the House of Commons is always indicated by a trail of this kind.

The egg product of the United States in 1888 amounted to 817,000,000 dozens, valued at \$100,000,000. If the value of the poultry sold is added, it makes the annual output of this industry about \$300,000,000.

A Copenhagen (Denmark) paper reports an interesting archaeological find on the Island Falster—two bronze trumpets, such as were used at sacrifices 2600 years ago. They are two yards long, and highly adorned.

Claney Matthews, a colored woman, 110 years of age, died at Little Rock, Ark., the other day. She was born in Perry County, Alabama. She retained her vigor of mind and body until a few days before her death, when she broke down.

Shoemakers' lasts are now turned out by machinery and in great quantities. The most skillful shoemakers purchase lasts in an unfinished state at low prices and finish them to suit individual customers. The finished last lasts at wholesale now for what seems a trifle compared with prices when lasts were made only by hand.

CLOTHES MADE OF PEAT.

Underwear is now made in Paris of peat. This sounds like a joke, but there is nothing of the Munchausen order about it. It has been known for some time that peat has certain antiseptic qualities. A dead body which was buried in peat for over a century was found in a state of perfect preservation. Peat is used in the northern countries of Europe for surgical bandages, and the favorable results obtained by the Russian surgeons with peat bandages have induced the French army department to use it in the French hospitals. It has also been found that peat fibers in combination with other material possess wonderful absorbing properties. This has led Dr. Rasnau to use peat fibers for the making of underwear in the place of flannel. The new material has proved very effective, absorbing perspiration and rapidly drying. Dr. Rasnau calls his fabric a "real hydraule pump" and pronounces it an excellent preventive of colds. The new textile is already largely used in France.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Typesetting.

One advantage of the trade of typesetting is that a man can work at it up to a later period of life than men can work at most other trades. Every now and then stories are printed about working compositors who are 80 years old or over, but there are not many blacksmiths or carpenters or engineers or bricklayers or hatters or pressmen who can follow their trade at that age. There are lots of type-setters 70 years old, and bigger lots 60 years old, but there are very few of the other skilled trades at which men can pick up a living when they are 60 or 70. It is also a fact that typos are constantly improving their mind while poring over the "case."

Knocked Off the Track.

Lawrence McMahon, a deaf and dumb young man, came near losing his life Saturday evening. He was walking along the Vandalla track in a deep study, when engine No. 39, came along and struck him. He was knocked from the track, but fortunately not seriously injured. The young man is about 17 years old and this is the first time he has met with an accident, notwithstanding his affliction.—*Brazil, Ind., Times.*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

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"He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
Nearer the all-seeing sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

SOME one has suggested that S' Millington Miller, M.D., may be a *nom de guerre*, and not the real name of the personage who is presenting to the public, through the newspapers, his extraordinarily peculiar views upon the education of the deaf. If the supposition is correct, he is certainly wise in concealing his identity. So palpably misleading were some of his recent statements in the Philadelphia Press, that the *Silent World*, that quasi-champion of ultra-oralism, felt it incumbent upon itself to suggest, in a timidly apologetic way, that the many inaccuracies and absurdly extravagant claims which Dr. Miller set forth were due to the misconceptions and wrong interpretations of a "layman." Undeterred by the torrent of protest that followed his first article, and neither abashed nor disconcerted by this mild and unexpected rebuke from a friendly quarter, Dr. Miller continues to rattle on, and elapses many of his previous assertions in an article contributed to the Philadelphia Press of October 28th. The article occupies three and a half columns of that paper and deals principally with methods of educating the blind. Not being posted on the subject, we are willing to concede that all he writes concerning the blind is the gospel truth elucidated from a basis of concrete fact. If there is any error, the writer is comparatively safe from the danger of adverse criticism, because the blind can not read his interesting article. But the voluble doctor could not resist the temptation to contrive another air castle to exemplify the miraculous accomplishments of the orally-taught congenitally deaf. However, the JOURNAL readers can judge for themselves, as the following paragraphs contain the part referred to. The italics are ours:—

A brief comparison of the blind with the deaf will be interesting in many ways. The total number of each of these afflicted classes is approximately the same in this country. But while in such cases as paralysis a disease of infancy—two-thirds of the total deaf units of population becoming so under the age of 2—blindness, on the other hand, is essentially a disease of old age. Therefore there is a much heavier ratio of specially instructed deaf than blind. In the mixed schools for both classes which occur in the South and West, it is apt to be given to the deaf than to the blind, and, naturally, blindness, which so far has not been adequately remedied outside of the limited field of touch, or, at the best, of the sense of the sphere covered by the individuals arms, is still, therefore, a more or less isolating affliction, whereas the enlightened and scientific method of educating the deaf renders them altogether normal members of society, except for a slight lack of modulation in the voice, and Dr. Arthur Ames Bliss, of this city, a well-known specialist, is that even this slight defect can be frequently remedied by operations for the relief of the hypertrophied condition of the post-nasal tissues, fauces and tonsils, which is well-nigh inevitable in such cases. The exquisitely sensitive touch and hearing of the blind combine to render many of their accomplished pianists and organists. And the high state of visual development attained by the eyes of the deaf, renders these eyes veritable "instruments of precision" in delicate physical examination and astronomical observations. Sight is the most indispensable of all the senses except touch, and no system or apparatus has yet been perfected which can altogether replace it. When lost, with an equal loss of sight, there are congenitally deaf persons who not only can speak distinctly, but who can practice law, carry on business and perform all the duties of an active occupation by reading the lips, though the blind, when their education is perfected, are still blind to everything which is too distant for them to touch with their finger tips.

We have a very wide acquaintance among the deaf, but do not know of a single instance where a congenitally deaf individual could practice law and carry on active business by reading the lips and talking orally. In fact, it has come under our observation that the orally-taught use the pad and pencil as frequently as those taught by other methods. As a rule, they trust in their defective speech when among strangers, and can not rely implicitly upon lip-read-

ing. Of the comparative success attained in special cases, we have nothing more to say, than that the exception is not the rule. The public should not be coached to understand that in every case where a deaf-mute can not talk and read the lips, it denotes either mental deficiency or neglected education. The most scholarly deaf men in this country are not found among expert lip-readers, and although many of them, being semi-mutes, can talk and catch a few words from the lips occasionally, still a large proportion of the highly educated can neither speak nor read speech. It was recently stated that Helen Keller could distinguish colors by the sense of touch. It is impossible to conceive of such wonderful accomplishment; but if it is really a fact, the public should not denounce the methods in institutions for the blind if they fail to teach the pupils to distinguish colors. Probably the explanation in the *Mirror* of how a blind girl could select beads of different colors, may apply in Helen Keller's case. She may not have pin-heads to guide her, but slight variations in the texture of the material may be the solution. We know a blind man who can tell the different denominations of our paper currency by sense of touch. Being skeptical of his ability, he demonstrated it. It was very puzzling until he explained that, after being instructed which was a one, two, five, or ten-dollar bill, he folded each in a slightly different way, and then it was an easy matter to tell which was which by the fold.

The oralists are doing good work, and every right-minded deaf man or woman is in full sympathy with their efforts to give to the deaf children the blessed boon of speech and the valuable acquisition of lip-reading, in every case where it can be done without sacrificing their mental development. It is always ultra-oralism that is opposed, which endeavors to make the child fit the method, instead of making the method fit the child. The spirit entertained by the deaf towards oral teaching is liberal indeed. The written opinions of the educated deaf all go to form convincing evidence that they desire to concede, and that they do concede a full measure of merit to oral teaching. But they dispute most vehemently the claims bordering upon the marvelous that appear with periodical regularity in the great dailies of our large cities. Such visionary vaporings as Dr. Miller has lately been foisting upon a trusting public, are certainly calculated to stir up feelings of indignation and resentment, and no one should misunderstand the storm of protest to mean that the writers are warring upon the legitimate work of teaching speech and speech-reading.

We acknowledge an invitation to the fourth anniversary of the "Unveiling Ceremonies" of the Baltimore Society of the Deaf, to be held at the Primitive Baptist Church of that city, on Friday, November 16th, at eight o'clock in the evening. Messrs. Underwood, Unsworth and Fowle are the gentlemen who compose the committee in charge.

The *Silent World* says that while the deaf are evidently outraged by Miller's utterances, the Mt. Airy people are not at all disturbed by Barnes's. They have not the same reason to be. Barnes merely deals in exaggerations at times. Miller does that and also mendacities. Moreover, the Mt. Airy people, judging by the *World*, having given Miller's doings both tacit and active support, naturally are not disturbed when other people adopt some of his tactics. The more or less thinly-veiled support the *World* has given Miller, coupled with the fact that he writes not from knowledge of his own, gives ground for the very prevalent impression that his inspiration comes from the Mt. Airy School.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.]

STEWART FUNSTEN DROPS DEAD.

STAUNTON, VA., Nov. 7.—Captain O. R. Funsten, for the past ten years Steward at the Virginia Institution, fell dead at a late hour last night, at the corner of New and Johnson Streets.

Captain Funsten was born in Clarke County, Va., in 1843, and was a gallant member of the Clarke Cavalry during the Civil War.

He was very popular in Staunton, and universal sorrow is expressed throughout the city, at his sudden death. He was a relative of George Washington. His wife survives him.

WHISPERING UNDER THE ROSE.

Mr. Henry C. White's address is No. 61 Everett Street, Allston, Mass.

The following invitations have been sent out to graduates and friends;

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Committee on the Horace Mann School, request the honor of your presence at the twenty-fifth anniversary exercises of the School at 178, Newbury Street, Boston, November 10, 1894, at ten o'clock.

ERNEST C. MARSHALL, Chairman.
H. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.
ALFRED BLANCHARD, Treasurer.
SARAH FULLER, Principal.

On a separate card was the following: "You are cordially invited to visit the class rooms at nine o'clock, on the morning of the tenth of November, when there will be exercises to show the proficiency of the pupils in the use of spoken and written English." This last invitation was sent out to a few interested persons, and in sending it to "Free Lance," the courage of the school authorities is very much to be admired, but then they knew that a fair, impartial report would be rendered.

Prof. Weeks preached an excellent sermon on Sunday, and, taking the hint from Prof. Jenkins, wrote out a hymn which he rendered in his own graphic style.

Miss Carolyn Hudson, the artist, made her first appearance in our midst at these services since her return from the Windy City, where she held the position of Art teacher at Miss McCowen's Oral School. When asked if the report was true that she had taken her degree in the sign-language, she smiled archly and said neither yea nor nay. She is quite an adept at the manual method. The Chicago boys have taught her well, but yet she is as charming an oralist as ever.

Mr. William F. Young and his wife were baptized on Sunday at the Winthrop Congregational Church in Charlestown. Deacon Goldsmith's brother, one of the pillars of the church, assisted the pastor in the ceremony in the sign language, and the deacon was present to witness it.

Miss Teale's uncle died on October 23d, at the patriarchal age of 84 years, and was buried in the Cambridge Cemetery. Miss Teale proposes to have another annual lawn party on the grounds of her capacious, hospitable farm-house, some time in the spring, at which a few select friends will be invited.

Mr. Sanford Bray was unlucky enough to be arrested by an overzealous policeman of Somerville, two Sundays ago, for riding on the sidewalk on his bicycle. He was bailed out to appear the following day, and was lucky enough to get off with the minimum fine of \$1, the maximum penalty being \$25. He made a speech to the court—not, however, pleading his ignorance of the law, but pleading that it was his first offense, and promising that he would not do it again. His plea had the desired effect, and he believes more than ever in the value of the oral system, not that he ever was taught by it, having lost his hearing at twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, but that makes no difference to him. He likes the sign language, too, and uses it upon occasion.

Robert E. Bray, a fine-looking man, was present at Prof. Williams' Sunday services, and made a most favorable impression upon everybody. He is a man of marked intelligence and independence. He has gone back to Quebec and Montreal on business, but expects to return and settle down in Boston. He will be a welcome addition to our little community. His business is that of a painter and decorator, and his card shows him to be an artist in his line.

A reception was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Poor, at 223 Essex Street, Salem, on the evening of October 31st, by the deaf-mutes of Beverly, Salem and other towns. The invitations came to Boston too late for other friends of the newly-married couple to attend, and this is a matter of much regret to them. Mrs. Sanders is said to have gotten up the party. Mrs. Poor was Miss Edith Shepard, of Indiana, a graduate of the Northampton School. Both parties are said to be well off.

Editor Hill, of Athol, must be blessed with a railroad pass for himself and wife, for both were seen in Boston the other day, and this is not the first time, either. Drop into the office of Acheson & Co., next time, Mr. Hill, and don't give us the go-by again. It is at No. 27 Boylston Street.

If any deaf-mute wants to succeed in business, he had better have the courage to "tackle" all his friends for orders. It was in this way that the firm of Acheson & Co. recently obtained an order for one million and two hundred thousand labels from a pool silk manufacturer, and five thousand calendars, with more orders to come, from the same party. Pach does the same thing, and that is why he has built up a large business. Never mind his oral heresies; give him credit for his business sense, push and energy.

That grand hall which the other business man, "Ted," is booming with characteristic courage, is going to be a success from what I hear. Several parties are going there from New England, and probably the largest and best-attended ball of our Gotham brethren will pass into history on the night of December 5th, the gala party of the famous Fanwood Quad Club composed of New York's silent 400.

Fred R. Stover, the rising young architect and builder has lately been advertising for six skilled carpenters. He has been prostrated with illness for a few days, but is all right once more.

The proposed grand ball in Boston on Washington's birthday has been given up by John C. Underwood, on account of lack of time and leisure to attend to the details. The Lynn boys propose to take the occasion for themselves.

Mr. Hall, of Lynn, dropped into the Boston Society's room on Sunday, and his many friends were glad to see him. For the wicked City of Shoes, Mr. Hall is a model young man, of good moral character and correct habits.

Mr. Roberts, the colored driver of Tupper & Roak, the marketmen on Tremont Street, has been obliged to give up his long-standing job on account of rheumatism, which was contracted while in the discharge of his duties, and his place was taken by Mr. McStee, another deaf-mute. This occupation is a rare one for a deaf-mute, and the shrewd business men must know it is a good thing for their trade or they would not keep a deaf-mute to drive and deliver to their customers who are among the best people of Boston.

I have missed several friendly papers for some time, and, upon inquiring at the post office, was told that the persistent use of my former and obsolete address in Brighton from whence I moved last spring, was the cause of the trouble. Will my friends please correct the mistake after this? Perhaps they had better mail their papers to my office in Boston, No. 27 Boylston Street.

FREE LANCE.

PHILADELPHIA.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1894.—Mrs. Martha Jane Rival, mother of Mr. Joseph Rival, a member of Mutual Deaf-Mute Athletic Club, died last Thursday, and was buried this afternoon. The Mutual Club sent a pretty wreath of flowers in the shape of a crescent with a star.

The brother of Miss Hannah Wright, of Frankford, Pa., arrived home from his journey in England and was tendered by his aunt a welcome reception, with a nice collation, a few evenings ago. He gave a gold watch chain and chain to Hannah, who prize it highly, as it came from Great Britain.

Mr. Washington Houston heard that Mr. and Mrs. John E. Paul arrived at Boston, Mass., last Sunday, and have started housekeeping. In the hall where All Souls' Club meets, some shadow pantomimes were given by Messrs. Purvis, Waterhouse, L. Ash, F. Buch, and Misses Shedd and Ford. Then an open pantomime by Messrs. Jas. M. Purvis and Waterhouse and Mrs. Roland, Mrs. Belknap, and Misses Eisele and Shedd.

Yesterday afternoon, in All Souls' Church, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lipsett was baptized by Rev. Mr. Koehler, and was named by its godfather, Mr. Lipsett's brother Joseph, "Helen Ruth." After that ceremony, the Holy Communion was observed by the congregation.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferral, last evening, about 12 deaf-mutes of both sexes took supper with the host and hostess in honor of the latter's wooden wedding anniversary. After the meal the "wooden pair" gave a pleasant reception, with a light collation, until nearly 10.30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Caesar Leisner, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lipsett and two children, Mrs. Rebecca Z. Stevenson, Mr. H. S. Stevenson and daughter, Mrs. Annie McLaughlin, Mrs. Anna Bennett, of Medford, N. J., and Messrs J. R. Lewis, Solomon Bacharach, Jas. L. Robb, H. Blankenbach and Henry Orth were there to greet with congratulations and gifts, Mr. and Mrs. Ferral.

The shoe factory of John Mundel, where "Genial" Thomas Breen is at work, was badly damaged by fire and water at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. About \$30,000 were lost on the building and machinery and stock.

Last Saturday, Jim Ward, who was released from the Western Penitentiary after fourteen years imprisonment, on a charge of murder, was released about fourteen days ago. He went over to the house of Constable Wm. Muffley, who arrested and accused him of murder fourteen years ago, and tried to punish him, but he was shot down and crippled by Mr. Muffley's deaf and dumb farm hand, who seized an old blunderbuss and fired a load of buckshot into Jim Ward's thigh. The criminal was again sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Mr. Harris Taylor, formerly a teacher in Texas School for the Deaf, now one of the instructors at Mt. Airy Institution, is engaged to deliver a lecture before All Souls' Club, Thursday eve., November 15th.

PHILA., Nov. 4, 1894.

It was said in the *Deaf-Mutes' Advocate* that Mr. H. S. Stevenson is one of the leading members of All Souls' Club, and Mr. W. G. Pownall was elected Treasurer of that club. Both statements are untrue. Mr. Stevenson has no connection with the club. Mr. Pownall was elected librarian of the club. Mr. J. S. Reider is the secretary-treasurer.

Mr. William Lipsett, father of Wm. Henry Lipsett, has sold the good-will and fixtures of his Keystone Scale Works to Price & Haupt. The new firm took possession of the factory

last Thursday morning. Mr. Lipsett and his son are now working for the new firm.

Mr. Thomas D. Delp was very happy a few days ago, because his parents made him a gift of a \$2,300 house somewhere near 18th Street and Cumberland Avenue, as a preparation for his coming marriage, which is to be taken place on December 20th.

Wednesday evening being Halloween, the Pastoral Aid Society of All Souls' Church gave an enjoyable basket party in the parish hall. Over sixty deaf-mutes were present. Mrs. J. J. Stevenson and Mrs. Rocap personified like a poor beggar and a colored molasses candy and peanut seller, respectively, at the entrance, by which device they gained a good sum of money from those who entered the hall. Misses Shedd and Eisele, and Messrs. Waterhouse and Gunkel, dressed up like old women selling useful articles and two nigger sports selling little articles. All money thus obtained went to the expense fund of the Church. Several baskets offered for sale by Auctioneer Katie Keen, were readily bought by a syndicate of helping hands and willing hearts, and some others, at good prices. About twenty-five dollars was netted for the purpose. Though the attendance at the time was smaller than that of the last year, yet all enjoyed themselves.

Rev. Mr. Koehler held a service on All Saints' day, with Holy Communion, in All Souls' Church, on Thursday forenoon, and another service for the same day in the evening. It was said in one of our dailies that over five hundred people assembled on the grounds of Mt. Airy Institution for the Deaf last Saturday with the view of witnessing a football match between the Mt. Airy team and the team of the Manual Training school of this city, but the latter didn't appear. So the deaf team defeated a picked eleven by a score of 32 points to 0.

It is very strange that while most of the life insurance companies of this city do not accept deaf-mutes, for the reason that the deaf are liable to meet death by being run over by cars, over 45 hearing people have been run over and killed by trolley cars within nine months in this city, and not one deaf-mute's life was taken. I think the deaf are more attentive than the hearing whenever they cross the trolley car tracks.

Last evening, after having paid his fatherly visit to his three children at the Mount Airy Institution, John M. Robb rode down from Mt. Airy for this city and got out at Wayne Junction, but was all of a sudden struck down and run over by a wagon. He got a scalp cut and one rib broken and other injuries, and was taken to the Episcopal Hospital at 2d and Lehigh Avenue, where he is now under treatment. The driver was arrested.

Mr. Herbert Robb, having studied the art of printing at the old Pennsylvania Institution, has not worked at it since he left school, but is learning the trade of horseshoeing at 19th and Kater Streets.

This afternoon Lay Reader Martin C. Fortescue read the service for the deaf, and the sermon in place of Rev. Mr. Koehler, who was preaching to the deaf in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. W. H. Lipsett, who has busily rehearsed his company in "Rip Van Winkle" for three weeks, will be very busy in rehearsing another company in "Othello," after the "Rip Van Winkle" play, for December 26th.

THE RECORDER.

SERVICE FOR DEAF-MUTES.

25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1894.

Us: Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the 5th Sunday after the Epiphany.

St Ann's Church, N. Y., 2:45 P.M.

St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 P.M. Holy Communion.

Church of the Good Shepherd, Newburgh, N. Y., 3 P.M.

Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes, 11 A.M. Holy Communion.

E. W. Frisbee's Appointments.

NOVEMBER.
11—10.30 A.M., at St. Andrew's Chapel, 38 Chambers St., Boston.
11—2 P.M., at Stephen's Chapel, Lynn, Mass.
18—10.30 A.M., at St. Andrew's Chapel, Boston.
18—2.30 P.M., at the rooms of the Salem Society.
24—Saturday eve, at 8.00, Lecture at Nashua, N. H.
25—Sunday A.M., at 10.30, at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd at Nashua, N. H.
DECEMBER.
1—Saturday eve, at 8.00, Lecture at Keene, N. H.
2—Sunday A.M., at 10.30 at Keene, N. H.
EDWIN W. FRISBEE, Missionary, 79 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

Rev. C. O. Dantzer's Appointments.

NOVEMBER.
11—3.00 P.M., St. Paul's, Syracuse.
16—7.30 P.M., St. John's, Oneida.
17—7.30 P.M., Trinity, Utica.
18—3.00 P.M., Zion Church, Rome.
19—Auburn.
20—Geneva.
21—Watkins.
22—Elmira, and Owego.
23—7.30 P.M., Christ Ch., Binghamton.
Address: REV. C. O. DANTZER, No. 706 Harrison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

A NOTICE.

Mr. William G. Jones will open the lecture season with a lecture in the Brooklyn Society's hall, on Saturday evening, November 17th. Lecture begins at 8.15 sharp. Admission 15 cents. 41-5th.

OBITUARY.

On the 1st of this month, there passed away one of the greatest characters among the deaf-mutes of New York City. The well-known, slender, tall and cheerful figure of Mr. David Ballin will never be seen among us again on this side of life.

He was born on the 17th of May, 1828, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He lost his hearing by scarlet fever in infancy. He went to school, where pure-oral system was employed, for a few years, and was immediately apprenticed to a lithographer when 15 years old. The taste for the beautiful in art seems to have run through the family for generations and he showed his talents in this direction early. His family prizes highly a beautifully executed drawing from life of his mother, that he made when 16 years old.

In 1850, he emigrated to the United States in a sailing vessel, which took two months to make the voyage. He could not speak a single English word, but the high standard of his skill as an engraver, was recognized, and he found no difficulty in obtaining employment the day after landing. As a matter of fact, he was never voluntarily idle a single day during the 44 years he lived here. There are many people now living, who remember him as a handsome, well-built man, full of life and enthusiasm since the early fifties. Whatever his faults—who ever had none?—he was highly esteemed for his spotless integrity, kind heart and industry. He was ever a shining example of the possibilities a man could accomplish handicapped as he was by deafness. He married and brought up a family in comfort and luxury, giving his children the best education attainable.

His oldest son went through college and with his father's assistance started and built up one of the largest lithographing establishments in America, before his death six years ago.

His second son, the deaf-mute, received many benefits of art education through his bounty. Now he is a married man and a father, with a fairly-established reputation as an artist. His third and last child, a daughter, is an accomplished musician, linguist, and a happy mother of two bright boys, living in Washington, D. C. His family has the gratification of knowing now that his merits were highly appreciated by their numerous friends as expressed in letters, telegrams, and in person.

In the eventide of his life, he grew prematurely weak and declined so rapidly that he was compelled to stay in the house almost all the past summer and fall. The doctors diagnosed the case as pulmonary consumption. His family withheld the news from him, but he seemed to be conscious that his days were drawing to their end rapidly, and he awaited the advent patiently and cheerfully. The last month he was confined to his bed never to arise, but to awake in another country from whose bourne no traveler returns. At three o'clock in the morning, he breathed his last painlessly and peacefully.

"SAID PSYAW" IS "RIED."

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:—I dislike of all things to have that attributed to me, either by allegation or implication, of which I am not guilty. I have been guilty of enough, Heaven knows, without being charged with things I am innocent of. My past misdeeds would furnish sufficient material for an interesting campaign fight against me, should I ever run for Congress, which I undoubtedly will, if my critics don't let up. But what I have not done would fill several almanacs.

Mr. Ted, your versatile New York correspondent, objected recently to the label on the *Weekly News* that is sent to him, disclaiming the right of title thereon conferred—D. H. Now, all my mail—letters, papers and specimens of various "ologies"—come addressed to "Said Psyaw, D. H." Evidently everybody takes the JOURNAL, and understanding from Ted's remarks that I conferred the degree on him, thought it a good joke to elevate me.

But the fact is I had nothing to do with it. The *News* was sent to Ted at my request, when he was spreading himself all over the *Advocate*, but the addition of the title was the work of the printer. I knew nothing of it until I saw Ted's "kick," whereupon I kicked—at the printer, and he kicked back; said that was his business, and if Ted didn't like it, to send along fifty cents for subscription and the diploma would be furnished. Or, if I did not like it, I could pay the fifty cents.

Now, I knew too well what that printer would do if he got fifty cents into his possession. It is serious business, and I see but one way out. I don't like to be the recipient of the degree of depravity any more than Ted does; and I have countless enemies who seem to have suspected that. The Berkeley post-office department has a galvanic grin all over its face when I go for my mail, that reminds me of Hypo and the Elephant. I am convinced that desperate cases demand desperate remedies, and if the "D. H." business does not succumb forthwith, I will compose something in rhyme that will cause an epidemic amongst the ill-mannered tribe;—I'll imitate Tread-mill.

SAID PSYAW.

BERKELEY-ON-STRAWBERRY-CREEK, Oct. 29, '94.

ITEMIZER.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

There are 199 pupils in attendance at the Western Pennsylvania Institution.

The Iowa School, at Council Bluffs, is to have a new gymnasium, cooking school and bakery.

James T. Thorne, of Leptondale, N. Y., wants the address of Charles Thompson, of New York City.

Owing to lack of funds, the Utah School at Salt Lake City did not open till the 1st of October. There are now enrolled forty seven pupils.

An addition to one of the Allegheny school buildings will be erected at a cost of \$15,000 for the use of a manual training school—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

Supr. Walker has purchased about three hundred bushels of eating apples to be given to the pupils during the winter. Although apples are somewhat high, he believes in as much fruit as can be afforded for children. He says he would like to buy some more if he can find some good ones.—*Illinois Advance*.

The controversy in some of our American contemporaries relative to the advisability of teaching printing to deaf-mutes continues with unabated vigor. Some papers aver that the setting of type by hand will soon be entirely superseded by the use of type setting machines, while other papers as vigorously deny this; and so far the latter undoubtedly have the better of the argument. The day is far distant when machines will be used in all printing offices. It would not pay to have them in small country offices and they are not suited for fine book work. It may safely be asserted that a larger proportion of printers who have graduated from deaf-mute institutions have secured employment than of graduates in any other branch of industrial training. There are machines for making shoes, but no one proposes to do away with the teaching of shoe-making on this account; and there is no better reason for doing away with the printing department because there are machines the can do a certain kind and proportion of printing. It is not likely that anyone now living will ever see the day when the demand for good type-setters will not as nearly equal the supply as it ever has in the past.—*Canadian Mute*.

Deaf-Mute Killed By a Train.

Richard H. Ulrich, a merchant of this city, was struck by a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad today and was killed. He was deaf and dumb, and was walking on the track.

The above clipping was sent from Joliet and appeared in the *Inter Ocean* of October 21. Mr. Ulrich was admitted to this school in 1878 at the age of eleven and remained here six terms. Since then he has been doing for himself in Joliet.—*Illinois Advance*.

END OF A SILENT ROMANCE.

DEAF-MUTE BELLER OF NEW ORLEANS FREED AT CHICAGO FROM RUNAWAY MARRIAGE KNOT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Lulu Merchant Sansom the deaf-mute daughter of ex-Postmaster Merchant, of New Orleans, one of the wealthiest men in the Crescent City, was divorced today from James Lewis Sansom, also a deaf-mute, who is a clerk in the Chicago Post-Office.

The met Sansom in Washington while attending a deaf-mute school in which he was a professor, and because of parental opposition to the marriage the couple eloped and were married in 1890.

Sent Up For Six Months.

A tough of the first waiter who was caught in a helpless condition of inebriety by Policeman James A. Brooks, of the Mercer Street Stat on, attempted to cajole Justice Hogan into the belief that he was an honest man, who was simply intoxicated. He was like a "gentleman." The prisoner was like John Donahill alias Durrant, a fussy active and loquacious individual. Policeman Brooks dragged him drunk in Thompson Street, unable to care for himself.

For all his pretences to being an honest man, the Judge knew him as a fraud. And when he was taken to the City and County Jail, he was in court identified him as an impostor. The same prisoner, though he traded a looking-glass maker, had earned his miserable reputation of playing off "blind" at one time and "deaf and dumb" at another in his appeals for charity.

He was frequently found begging in the streets with this placard on his breast:—"I am deaf and dumb—please help." In his pocket he carried another card which he used in the same way. It read:—"I am blind."

The Justice while walking in the street one day saw the impostor at his game. Upon the complaint made by the policeman, the Justice gave him six months in the workhouse.

NEW YORK.

Observations and Gleanings About Town.

A FEW WORDS-ON THE "WE" QUESTION.

Death of Mr. David Ballin—Charles J. LeClercq Gone to Pennsylvania—Coming Events and Brief Mentions.

From our Regular Correspondent.
[Mr. Theo. J. Lounsbury's address is 1945 Third Avenue, New York City.]

"Said Pshaw" has a good joke on "Hypo." In the *Weekly News* of October 18th, the former asks the latter to "Elucidate and tell me whatever *mas*, is or are." Whereupon "Hypo" expressed his astonishment as follows:

"Oh Pshaw! You are not as ignorant as you would have us believe, ask the 'devil' in your printing department, and I will warrant he will tell you the common abbreviation of manuscript. If he cannot, send for Hodgson's Manual for Deaf Printers and Apprentices."

I have been a printer and otherwise connected with journalism for high on to fifteen years and must admit I am as ignorant as "Said Pshaw." I never knew what *mas* was, and don't know that it stands for anything. But, of course, I as well as "Said Pshaw," know what MSS. is. See, ye carping critic; "Said Pshaw" was sarcastic and was only imitating your style of criticising trivial matters.

Now, let some one explain what "Hypo" stands for. I have had an idea and in this am joined by "Tresmal" in a poem he wrote last week, but since then some one has suggested it was an abbreviation of Hypo-chondriac, so that I am now in a state of perplexity as to which of these two "Hypos" it is.

Some people think the capital letter "I" stands for egotist. I remember when I was a compositor in the *Journal* office. Whenever I got some of a certain gentleman's copy and the capital "I" box gave out, I used to join my companions in denouncing that writer as a great egotist. But since then I have come to regard his letters as of great interest and always read when they appear, but I regret that this gentleman has not written to the *Journal* as frequently as I would desire of late. I regard the use of "I" as exceedingly proper. It represents the individual writer and his individual opinion. He has no authority to use the "we" when stating his own opinions. There are, however, cases where "we" is proper, such as "we deaf-mutes," "we of the Flaw-Picking Club," "we of the East," etc., but the "we" and "I" should be used with discretion and only in their proper place. "Infante" thinks differently, and I will endeavor to point out for his benefit where he is wrong. Quoting from some of his writings, he says:

We ask Sam Weller to tell us, etc. We have reliable information that etc.

We have to record another, etc. We refer to, etc. Come now, we said to him, etc. We quote again, etc. Well, we guess, etc. We will leave it to them, etc.

The above are from the last issue of the *Malone Advocate*, and from a single letter of this prodigy's. They are all wrong. "I" should have been used. In other paragraphs the "I" is used, and there is no earthly reason for the difference. Come here, my little tot, read some of the great writers' letters in the daily papers; follow their example, and some day you can dare some of the big boys now giving you to knock the chip off your shoulder.

Since writing the above my attention has been drawn to an item by a Troy writer in the *Advocate*, wherein he says: "We are inclined to believe that 'Ted' wants to impress in such egotistic manner as he always does, the public that he is nobody else but himself. That seems the impression which he wished to convey in his letters." There is no mistaking the identity of the writer of the above. He is an ex-397 of Gallaudet College, and all I need say is that it is a pity he does not return to college and finish his education, for then he surely would not use such language and bad judgment as that above quoted. The rest of his letter is full of bad grammar, and mutterings as might be expected of a kindergarten class.

I heartily enjoy the notoriety the *Opponent* is trying to give me. "Nuf sed."

The Quad Club held their regular business meeting Saturday. Three new applications for membership that had been considered by the executive committee and referred to the club were acted upon, resulting in their election. They are Richard J. McDonald, Edward Shannon and Axel Ljungquist, the latter having come to this country from Norway a year and a half ago; he is an engraver on wood and a gentleman of whose acquisition to the roster the club can well be proud. The picnic com-

mittee reported the net proceeds of the picnic last summer as being in the vicinity of \$50. Several amendments to the by-laws were offered and laid on the table for action at the next meeting. The ball committee made a very encouraging report. The numerous letters received by the committee and individual members from friends, prove that the attendance from out of town will be unusually large.

Chas. McMann, who represents New Jersey on the committee, says that he believes about every adult deaf-mute from Newark and vicinity will come to the ball, which would suggest that the various railroads should put special trains into service for the evening of December 5th.

From Hartford, Conn., word comes that Mr. and Mrs. Timmerman will attend if nothing happens. Mrs. Timmerman was until a couple of months ago Miss Faye B. Knox, who made a host of acquaintances at the Worcester and Philadelphia conventions.

Wm. Cook and James D. Bartlett, of North Guilford, Conn., contemplate coming. From California, Robert D. Livingston writes: "I would give up two years of my life if I could come and enjoy the festivities, the happy scene of which I can picture before me." But of course he will not have to give up those two years.

Mr. George S. Porter, of the Trenton school and publisher of the *Silent Worker*, will be on hand. He makes it a point to attend these annual affairs.

Mayor Field, of Easton, Pa., will come in company with Mr. Alex. L. Pach. Mayor Field is conversant with the manual alphabet, and is not unknown to many of the mutes of this city and Pennsylvania.

Joseph Donnelly, of Woonsocket, R. I., is looking forward to the event, and if he can get a "sub" at his case that evening, he will come along.

George Wormuth, of Forsterdale, N. Y., will be in town about the time of the ball, and of course will grab the opportunity to be present.

Miss Maggie Flynn, of Albany, says that she is coming down.

Mr. Dennis Mahoney writes from Albany that he will in all probability take in the festivities.

And there are many others, but the few I have mentioned the past few weeks suffice to prove that their coming is not a matter of mere fancy. There were quite a number of visitors to the Quad Club's rooms, Saturday, after the meeting. They were treated courteously and allowed to stay, but it should be understood that only visitors from out of town and such as are officially invited are welcome.

Robert H. Grant and William H. Reimann, of Livingston Manor, N. Y., have been in this city the past few days. Mr. Grant came to have his defective eyesight examined by Dr. Riley, the specialist, and returned home Tuesday, to cast his vote. Mr. Reimann works in a chemical laboratory, where charcoal, acetate of lime, wood-alcohol and tar are turned out. Such work requires strong men to stand it, otherwise they give it up in a short time. Mr. R. has been at it for nearly four years. Mr. Grant runs several machines in a turning-shop, where the Spalding baseball bats, Indian clubs, and all kinds of turned wood-work are made for furniture, etc.

Mr. Grant says that Fred Spitzberger, formerly of Brooklyn, is employed in the same shop with him, and is a first-class wood-turner. He is not well acquainted with the sign-language, nor is he "restored to society" on this account, as the orators would say.

There is rejoicing up in Sullivan County, and there will be rejoicing in this city, too, when the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Wormuth are made aware of the news. This refers to an increase in the population of Forsterdale by one, and is in the nature of a boy-baby that came into this world on the evening of October 27th. The little one tips the scales at seven pounds, and Mrs. Wormuth is doing finely.

Chas. J. LeClercq has shaken off the dust of this wicked city and gone to Williamsport, Pa., where he will stay for—months or years. It all came about this way. The editor of *The Grit*, of that city, which claims a circulation of 75,000, came to town in search of an artist and engraver. At three different places he was referred to Mr. LeClercq, and finally called upon him with the proposition that he come out to Williamsport. Mr. LeClercq declined, as he was doing very well here. "Name your price, then," said the editor. It was named, and finally accepted. The editor wanted one artist and one engraver, but as Mr. LeClercq was good at both, he alone will get the double position and the double salary, and as *The Grit* is a semi-weekly paper, Charley will not have to work hard, either. Mr. LeClercq is a first-class artist, and his services have always been in demand. There are few men like him who can master several branches of art, and he is entitled to all due credit and recompense.

Mr. David Ballin, father of Albert, died last Thursday, November 1st, from quick consumption. He was sixty-seven years old, and one of the pioneer deaf-mutes to come to this country from Germany, having been here for forty-four years. He was a member of the various German deaf-mute societies that flourished in this city at different periods, and was always highly esteemed, and respected by his fellow-members. He was a

lithographer of rare ability, and both of his sons were promising young men, one of whom established the lithographing house of Ballin & Liebler, and for whom Mr. Ballin worked. This son died a few years ago, after which Mr. Ballin retired from active business, and a few months afterward this lithographing establishment went down in the great Park Place disaster, where three-score and over of lives were lost. His other son, Albert, is an artist, and his only daughter is married to a sculptor of Washington, D. C. He had enjoyed thirty-six years of married life, his wife not being a mute. The funeral took place on Friday, his remains being taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., to be cremated.

Miss Millie Sanford's mother died last week.

Mr. H. Zerovitch has returned to this city from a trip across the continent, which he made mainly on foot. He recites some thrilling adventures, but is glad of the experience afforded him. He would not like to repeat it, he says. He went to California and as far south as Texas, and saw a good deal of the country. In Los Angeles he met and was well entertained by Mr. R. D. Livingston, who owns a fine horse and carriage and is otherwise prospering in the Golden State. Through Mr. Z. he sent his regards to his New York friends.

The What's-Your-Age party in the Guild Rooms of St. Ann's, Monday evening, the 5th, was a successful and enjoyable affair, in spite of the storm that was raging all day and evening. About fifty people were present, and the neat sum of over forty-five dollars goes to the Gallaudet Home as a result. Dr. Gallaudet spoke a few words, in which he said that he was thankful for the proceeds that go to the Home. There are at present twenty-two inmates, and applications from several more, but lack of funds prevents their accommodation. Mr. Jones followed him, and related several reminiscent and humorous incidents. Refreshments followed, and the affair terminated at quite a late hour.

A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rev. Mr. Krans, Mr. William O. Fitzgerald and two other members of the church, have been appointed to select a new church site. As possession of the present one goes into effect on May 1st, the use of the Sunday School room of some other church may be secured until such time as property may be purchased and a new church built, which must, in the nature of things, be up-town—quite far up-town—perhaps in the vicinity of the New York Institution, as Dr. Gallaudet said. First of all, it will have to be situated some distance from any other church of the same denomination, and* permission must be obtained from the Bishop.

Dr. Gallaudet preaches at St. Mark's Church in Brooklyn, Sunday, the 11th. The Guessing Party to be held on December 18th, is in aid of the Gallaudet Home, and not the Guild of Silent Workers as previously stated. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bryan, who some time ago moved over to Hoboken, removed to this city last September.

Mr. I. N. Soper on going to work Saturday morning was surprised to find there had been a fire on some of the upper floors, and as a result is now a gentleman of leisure for a few days—until the damage done by water to his floor can be repaired.

The fire last week on West 32d Street, in which seven lives were lost was between two houses in both of which a deaf family and a deaf young lady live—Mr. and Mrs. Meisel on the west, and Miss Daisy Hollister next but one on the east. None of them were aware of the fire till the next morning. Mr. Meisel thought it was very warm in his room and went to the window to open it, when the crowd on the street below startled him, and upon investigation he was horrified to learn of the horrible disaster. A great conflagration had raged and seven lives been sacrificed within a few feet of these deaf-mutes who slumbered on peacefully, unaware of any danger.

A theatrical entertainment will be given in the Guild Rooms on December 11th, which will be under the management of Messrs. Oakes, Beck and Quigg. As it will be in aid of the Gallaudet Home, and for sweet charity, a large attendance should be present. Keep the date, Tuesday, December 11th, in mind.

Thomas Godfrey gave a reading before a fair-sized audience in Newark, N. J., last Saturday.

There was quite a large congregation at St. Ann's, Sunday, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet preaching.

Miss Essie Spanton is now stopping at the Murray Hill Hotel in this city. She expects to start for California about December 1st, to spend the winter.

To answer a St. Louis correspondent, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kohlmetz are living at 229 East 70th Street, have a two-year-old boy, and Mr. Kohlmetz is still working at his old trade as a cigar-maker.

Simon Kahn, who was in this city most of the time since he came from Germany, is now trying to enter the Kendall School at Washington.

Archib. McL. Baxter expects to shortly start for New Haven to accept a position there.

Mrs. John Hogan is now in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. John R. Becker and children, of North Easton, N. Y., are visiting relatives and friends in Troy and Lansingburg this week.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

A Very Merry Time on Hallowe'en.

DEBATE AND RECITATION AT THE "LIT."

Athletic Notes, and Other Items.

From our Washington Correspondent.
Some merry, friendly, countra folks, Together did convene, To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks, An' haud their Hallowe'en, En' by the that night.—Burns.

The above presents a picture of the Kendall Library as it appeared Wednesday evening. All "the lasses feat" were there, but nary a "lad sae trig" came upon the scene or sent his customary cabbage-leaf visiting card. The costumes were beyond description; "Baby Ruth" and little queen "Esther" were present with their maids, "Autumn" smiled graciously upon the fruit of her hands, and fairies of every hue tripped gaily through the crowd. Old "Mother Goose" set the fire burning on the hearthstone; one of the wise-heads told of the origin of Hallowe'en; another who had the gift of prophecy told fortunes by means of chestnuts, while the ducks were in their element "ducking for apples." Different charms prescribed for Hallowe'en were tested. One anxious maiden walking downstairs backward, with her glass and candle, saw—till it not in Gath—the j-n-tor, and came rushing up breathless at this unexpected turn of fate. While the fire lasted there was ever a group going and coming about it, roasting chestnuts, and this is the secret of it, according to Burns:

"Jean slips in twa wi' tentie'e'e; Wha twas she wad tell, But this is Jock, and this is me, She says in to herself! He bleez'd owre her, an' she owre him, As they wad never mair part! Till, fu' he started up the lum, An' Jean had e'en a sair heart, 'To see to that night."

Sometimes, however, Jock staid at home and Jean left the fire with a happy smile on her face. As the evening waned, the ghost-lovers were regaled with an account of "Tam O'Shanter's Ride" and the Hallowe'en supper of Siden was partaken of.

The boys did not celebrate Hallowe'en this year, their thoughts all running on the fate of the foot-ball players. The team went to Baltimore to play the Johns Hopkins University eleven, and there seemed a fair prospect of victory, but fickle Dame Fortune upset it. Some new rules were put in force during the game, of such an unusual nature as to embarrass our men. When the score stood 4 to 4, the Kendalls withdrew from the game.

Saturday afternoon the Baltimore City College team came here. The game was called at 3:30 on the Garlic grounds, and proved to be a close and exciting contest. At the finish the score stood 4 to 0 in favor of the Kendalls.

The Lit Friday evening was well attended. Mr. Murdy, '95, gave an essay entitled "Russian Art." A debate followed on the question, "Are college-bred men as a class, superior in mental attainments and culture to self-educated men?" Messrs. Grimm, '99, argued for the affirmative, while Messrs. Lewis, '96, and Stuck, '99, supported the negative. The Judges, Messrs. Bingham, '95, Sullivan, '96, and Smielau, '97, decided in favor of the affirmative side.

A dialogue ensued, between Messrs. Jackson, '98, and Stutsman, '99, with the suggestive title, "Nothing in it." Jackson startled the audience by his resemblance to Oliver Wendell Holmes. His character was that of a worn out Croesus whose motto was, "The world has nothing in it but death." He saw nothing in Switzerland except a few rocks, and a little ice on Mont Blanc to which he preferred the ice to be had at Gunther's. Stutsman, "the College baby," appeared in the amusing role of Mentor to his elder.

Erd, '98, gave a declamation, "Independence." The Critic followed with his report, which was very searching in his review. He is the wise man who accepts criticism in silence and endeavors to profit by it. The meeting adjourned at 9:30.

The Buff and Blue was out promptly on the first of the month. In the literary department the best thing is an article by J. L. Smith, '83, on "The Honor of a College Student." A new feature appears in *College Hooplooms* which, it is hoped, the Alumni will help to make permanent, and thus preserve the many humorous episodes of college life. The editorials are brief and to the point. The one which will excite the most discussion is evidently that which refers to the suggestion of a change in the name of the Athletic Association. While it is true that the name *Kendalls* has become endeared to the majority through a long train of associations, yet we believe it is customary in most colleges to give the Athletic Association a name which shall by itself inform outsiders to what college the club be-

longs. The name *Kendalls* is open to the objection that outsiders do not know whether it refers to the Kendall School or to the College. The newspaper reports of games in which the Kendalls have participated are usually indefinite on that point, and frequently refer to our boys as "pupils from the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Kendall Green." A college of thirty years' standing should be recognized as such, especially by those who live in the same city. For these reasons, the *Gallaudets* seems a more appropriate name for our football and baseball teams.

The K. A. A. recently decided that, hereafter, a captain's election must be ratified by the Association before it go into effect.

The Mt. Airy team is coming Saturday, escorted by about ten teachers from the Institution.

Lewis, '96, has been chosen captain of the second eleven, in place of Bowen, '97, resigned.

The gym, opened November 1st, with a slim attendance, on account of the withdrawal of the football teams. Bingham, '95, is leader of the free movement drill; Maroonson, '95, leader of the dumb-bell drill; both for the first division, alternating. Peter, '95, is leader of the second division.

The young ladies are soon to have a lady instructor in physical culture, something they have long felt the want of.

Dr. Gallaudet is in New York for a few days.

A student and a Fellow planned a trip to Mount Vernon, Saturday, but got no further than sleepy old Alexandria. First they missed the ferry, then tried to take a train at the union depot and saw it steam off provokingly indifferent to their desire to get aboard, and when they returned to the ferry the gate-keeper had his little joke at their expense. "I suppose you knew you cannot come back on these tickets," quoth he. "Why not?" asked his victim, in alarm. "Why you must come back on the boat," said the gate-man. At last they reached Alexandria, but too late to proceed further, so they concluded to stop there and visit some of the old historic places.

Mr. Kiesel preached Sunday afternoon from the text, Jeremiah 5: 1—Run ye to and fro through the streets of Jerusalem, and see now, and know, and seek in the broad places thereof, if ye can find a man. Miss Fred-erick recited the hymn, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?"

JANUS.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE MAKES ENCOURAGING REPORT OF WORK DONE.

The annual report of the committee of the Horace Mann school for deaf mutes for 1894 has just been issued.

The report compliments the principal, Miss Fuller, and the corps of teachers, and says:

"During the past year there were 106 pupils in attendance; at the close of the school year in June there were 98 pupils, 47 boys and 51 girls, belonging to the school; two having moved away from Boston, one having gone to work, two discontinuing attendance on account of illness, and three having died during the year; of this number, 62 were residents of the city, 34 were from other parts of Massachusetts, and two were from outside the state.

"The generous provision of the state government in defraying the expense of the necessary transportation of the pupils to the school, enables many parents to send children who would otherwise be unable to do so, and besides produces a regular and punctual attendance of the pupils.

"The committee desires to express its thanks to the many friends of the school who have evidenced by their kind attentions to its needs their appreciation of its work, and earnestly bespeaks from them a continuance of their kindly service.

"Each year brings encouraging reports of the work of pupils who have gone from this school to those for hearing pupils. One of our boys who graduated last year from the high school course of the Berkeley school (private) completed the work in the same time as the other members of his class, all of them pupils with hearing. His average for the year was 87 percent. Another who entered the same school last September passed creditably through the first year's work in the high school course.

"One of our girls was admitted to a private school in a neighboring city, and her use of speech and her ability to understand the rapid talk of her teachers and companions made it possible for her to do class work without difficulty. She enters the high school department of the school this year."

A history of the school is given, and in this connection the report says:

"Three hundred and seventy-three children have been enrolled as members of this school. Of the more than 200 who are among the wage-earners of to-day, gratifying reports of success and happiness are frequently brought to the school. Among the many beneficent results directly traceable to the influence of the Horace Mann School is the establishment of similar schools in other cities. The pupils who formed the nucleus of the school in Portland, Me., and of the school in Providence, R. I., had been taught in the Horace Mann School. The founding of the Sarah Fuller Home, an infant school for deaf children, and a recognition of the value and importance of its work, are largely due to an interest created by the Horace Mann School."

COLUMBUS.

Property Secured for the Home for Aged and Infirm.

THREE-FIFTHS OF THE PURCHASE MONEY ON HAND.

Hallow Eve Party—Supt. Eagleston Celebrates His 25th Wedding Anniversary.

From our Columbus correspondent.

The deal is closed. The deaf of Ohio have a home for their Aged and Infirm. It is all but paid for. That will be accomplished, and no one need have fears on that score.

When the Ohio deaf-mutes start out to accomplish an object they do not blow much, but saw wood till what they have in view is attained. Two years ago last September the Alumni decided to take active measures whereby the aged and infirm deaf of Ohio should not by reasons of misfortune be compelled to end their declining years amid surroundings, such as are found in infirmaries and poor houses, but in a home made cheerful by those who can converse with them in their language, where home comforts could be bestowed upon them. Such a place has now been secured.

The *State Journal* of Sunday last gives the following particulars of the project:—

HOME FOR AGED DEAF.

For some time past negotiations have been pending for the sale of the Central college property to the Ohio Deaf-mute Alumni Association. It is proposed to convert the building into a home for aged and infirm deaf-mutes. The motives of the projectors of the scheme are purely philanthropic, and it does not require much argument to discern the commendable work in which they are engaged.

The property is located about twelve miles north of Columbus in the country. It is about three miles east of Westerville, the nearest railroad station. Central college was formerly an academy under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, and was used as a sort of preparatory school to Wooster university.

There are two large brick buildings. One is a three-story brick which was erected in 1870 and is a modern building. The other building was erected about forty years ago. There are several residences on the ground, but these are not a part of the present deal. The grounds are large and airy, with many fine old forest trees dotting the campus. The location is sequestered and pleasant, and the place is one of the most beautiful in the county and has long been admired.

As an academy Central college was never self-supporting and it gradually became encumbered with debts. It will be remembered that some time ago foreclosure proceedings were instituted against the property. It was then the deaf-mute association began to negotiate for it.

Yesterday the deal was closed and the foreclosure proceedings will be dismissed. Mr. T. B. Kilham, the well-known trustee of the institution, conducted the negotiations and aided greatly in consummating the deal.

The consideration for the property is just enough to pay off the claims, owing to the fact that it is to be devoted for philanthropic purposes. One side of the word of the property is sold to the deaf-mute association dirt cheap, being less than \$400. However, the property is of such a nature that there would be only a chance purchaser.

The present purchasers expect to raise most of the funds by donations. They hope to raise at least \$300, and will require that amount for the purchase money and to place the buildings in repair.

For several years the Ohio Deaf Mute Alumni Association has been contemplating the purchase of a home for the aged and infirm deaf-mutes. They have already raised some money for this worthy purpose. Mr. R. Patterson, the well-known principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, is the president of the association, and he and Professor R. P. McGregor of the same institution have been very active in consummating the present deal. The association expects to issue an appeal to the people of Ohio soon, asking for funds, and it is thought they will not experience much difficulty in raising the required amount.

Professor McGregor was seen yesterday just after the deal had been closed. Although he is deaf he speaks with ease. He said: "We will probably name the institution the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. The deaf who are sent to this country infirmaries lead a miserable existence, owing to the fact that they are unable to communicate with those around them. They cannot hear themselves and none of the inmates understand the sign-language. They are neglected morally and religiously. The object of our association is to gather them in a home near the city where they will be accessible to religious consolation and other attention to their real needs, and also to be able to enjoy each other's society. We also desire to protect the female deaf. We know of instances in this state of female inmates of the infirmaries giving birth to illegitimate children. In one infirmary in southern Ohio one deaf female has given birth to three children, and it is believed that one of the officials at the infirmary is responsible for this state of affairs. We know of another case in which a young deaf girl in an infirmary gave birth to a child, the son of the superintendent being the father. We have not completed all our plans in regard to the proposed home, but we have matters in such shape now that we feel justified in purchasing the property at Central College."

The transfer will be made as soon as the details of the deal are fixed. There was a rumor last night that the transfer would be made at the Columbus Hotel, but the Working Home for the Blind were figuring on the Central College property also.

The Board of Managers for the Home announces in this week's *Chronicle* the following:

To the Members of the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association:—The Board of Managers of the Home Fund has agreed to take the property of the Central College Academy for the proposed Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf of Ohio. The property consists of two large brick buildings and about fifteen acres of land. The price for the property is to be paid by December 1, 1894, when the property will be transferred to the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association.

The Board of Managers has also engaged Mr. Lewis W. Plenniken as agent to solicit and collect contributions for the Board.

The time for talk is past. We have put our hands to the plow. We now call upon all members of the Association to do all they can in raising money. Those who have already subscribed to the fund will do a great favor by remitting the amount of

their subscription to the Treasurer (Thos. McGinness), or the undersigned as soon as possible. We also ask all friends of the deaf and all charitably disposed people to give us a helping hand.

All moneys collected by our agent and the members of the Association or sent by friends to the board of managers will be acknowledged in the *Ohio Chronicle* from time to time.

We are fully satisfied that the place selected for the Home is an excellent one, and we have full confidence in our ability to raise the necessary funds.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Pres. Board of Managers. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 1, 1894.

The association has subscriptions to the amount of nearly \$3000 which were raised at the last meeting of the Association. This with additions since through entertainments has made the sum nearly equal to the purchase price of the property.

Miss Lois E. Atwood pleasantly entertained with a Hallowe'en Party at her home on East Oak Street, Wednesday evening. The rooms were very prettily decorated with palms, ferns and chrysanthemums. The evening was most delightfully spent in games and dancing. Elegant refreshments were served. Her guests were Mrs. W. H. Williams, Miss Saunders, Miss Isaminger, the Misses Glenn, Miss Feasley, Miss Bancroft, Miss Bradley, Miss Wheeler, Miss McKee, and Mr. Evans, Mr. Watts, Mr. Zorn, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Heller and Master Carl Williams.

Superintendent and Mrs. Eagleston passed the twenty-fifth milestone of their wedded life Saturday. Several of their friends from the outside, assisted by some of the officers of the Institution, gave them a call and left tokens of remembrance of the occasion. Superintendent Eagleston followed the giving ceremony up by presenting, his helpmeet with a diamond ring just to show that his affections for the lady were as precious now as they were a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schory and family were in Lancaster Saturday on a visit to an uncle. The old town nestled among the hills of the Hooking was very attractive to them particularly Mt. Pleasant which Mr. Schory had the nerve to climb and view the beauties of the Autumn surroundings.

Mrs. William H. Williams and Miss Feasley spent Saturday among Zanewille friends, and report having had a delightful time there.

Misses Nellie Dandon and McPeck accompanied a cheap excursion to Cincinnati Saturday. They were the guests of Mrs. Alfred Bierlein while there. They met a number of Cincinnati deaf, all of whom they report doing well.

Elmer Elsey spent Sunday in Zanewille with his friend, Albert Horn. Whether particular attractions or missing the train kept him there till Monday, he refuses to say.

Fred, and Will Slowowski and Miss Beckert, of Piqua, were Sunday visitors. One of the Slowowski boys formerly attended the Indiana school for the deaf. Both are employed in a stove factory.

Nov. 3, '94. A. B. G.

New Jersey Deaf-Mute Athletic Club.

About three weeks ago an athletic club, known as the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Athletic Club, was inaugurated at the Deaf-Mute School under the management of Mr. Thomas S. McAloney.

This club was started to encourage all kinds of athletic and manly sports among the pupils attending the above-named school, and to show the general public that in games requiring strength and skill they are fully able to compete with those who are endowed with all their faculties.

The following are the officers of the club for 1894-5: Hon. J. Bingham Woodward, Honorary President; Weston Jenkins, President; R. B. Lloyd, Vice President; Thomas S. McAloney, Manager; Chris Hoff, Secretary; Charles Casella, Treasurer.

As a part of the Athletic Club a foot ball club was started, with Dick Erdman as captain. Although principally composed of raw material, yet the team promises good players. The team comprises Fay, full back; McAloney and Morris, half backs; Matzart, quarter back, Stokely and Hunt, ends; Hoff and Erdman, tackle; Rigg and Casella, guard; Taft, centre.

Of the four games they have played this season with junior teams they have not been scored against once.

The team is open to challenges from junior clubs. All challenges to be addressed to the manager, Thomas S. McAloney, Deaf-Mute School—Trenton Daily Advertiser.

MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Grand Reception and Supper

COMMEMORATING THE 1787-107th BIRTHDAY-1894

OF THOS. HOPKINS GALLAUDET

AT THE HOTEL LOGELING, (Entrance 237 East 57th St.)

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

The St. Louis Items seem to be keeping pace with the times. As times become better, items are more plentiful and we have quite a budget this week.

Mr. Frank Luttrell, of Wichita, Kansas, is stopping with his old schoolmate, Mr. Harden, for a few days. He will go to Jacksonville, to visit his sister, Miss Cynthia, before returning to the Sunflower State.

Rev. J. H. Cloud took supper with our old friend (?) H. D. Mandeville, while in Kansas City, last Sunday.

Mrs. Udall and Mrs. Cloud walked out to Clifton Heights, and surprised Mrs. Harden recently.

Misses Ella Dillon and Clara Fey called to see Miss Nissing at the Day School, one day this week. They also invited the teachers to the Calico Party.

The pupils of the Day School were seen going home one afternoon lately, and each had a lovely cluster of chrysanthemums.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Huff may be in the city soon on their way to Chicago, where Mr. Huff hopes to obtain employment.

Miss Mamie Dillon is still waiting for a letter from Ireland, informing her of the salary she will be offered as a teacher of signs in the new school recently opened there by some Catholic Sisters. As she will only remain there a year, her going depends on the salary she will receive.

Dr. P. G. Gillett was in the city this week, and visited both the Day and Sisters' Schools. He was greatly pleased with the progress the pupils have made since his last visit about a year ago. He will soon move with his family to Washington, D. C.

In our last letter, we said that W. D. Edwards had lost his place at the Post-Dispatch office. Since then we are told he has been reinstated.

There is in St. Louis, a deaf man, who we are sorry to say, is mean enough to leave his wife and children at home without food or money to buy food or pay the rent and to be turned out on the street, while he goes the rounds of the saloons obtaining free lunches to keep himself fat, instead of striving to keep the job he recently obtained. We have no sympathy for such persons, but are really sorry for his wife and children.

If nothing prevents, Mrs. G. D. Hunter and children will spend part of the winter in the East.

Freddie, the eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stockick, was badly injured at Tenth Street and Franklin Avenue, on the 27th, by being run over by a buggy. He was playing with another mute boy, when a negro pushed him off the sidewalk. He fell in front of a passing buggy and one of the wheels passed over his body just above the hips. His face and left side were bruised and a deep gash cut in his forehead. A policeman, who was near by, was going to send for an ambulance to take him to the hospital, but Freddie suspected what he was going to do, and not being far from home, ran home. A doctor was sent for, and it took several stitches to sew up the cut. At last reports, he was getting along nicely and will soon be back at his place in the Day School. Freddie is an exceptionally bright little fellow for his age.

The ball committee are very busy and hope to make the coming ball, one of the shining events of next year. Already a large number of tickets have been sold. Are our Chicago cousins coming down again?

The committee of St. Thomas' Mission held their quarterly meeting on the 31st. Quite an amount of business was transacted. Among the several things decided upon, was to give the rector, Rev. Mr. Cloud, a small salary. It is very small, but there are hopes of increasing it, as the Mission is growing slowly but surely. There is a neat little sum of \$50.98 in the treasury at present. The usual time for the Confirmation of new members of the Mission is on Palm Sunday, but this year there will be an Advent Class, and the Bishop will be at Christ Church Cathedral, on the afternoon of December 16th. Rev. Mr. Mann is expected to be present, and may possibly lecture on the 15th.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew are doing good work. The ladies should have a similar society, and not let the gentlemen get ahead of them.

The Calico Party, which is to take place at the club-room this evening, is to be a unique affair. The ladies are to wear calico dresses or caps. The gentlemen to have calico neckties. All are to draw masks on. The gentlemen are to draw numbers and to take the day whose number corresponds with his own, no matter whether she is his wife or not. The ladies are assessed ten cents each to cover refreshment expenses, which will consist of sandwiches and coffee. Unique indeed!

W. H. S., in the *National Exponent* calls Supt. Spear, of the North Dakota School Bro., because he happened to send him a copy of the little paper published there. We were not aware that mere newspaper correspondents used such endearing terms to Superintendents of State Schools. We thought only editors were entitled to call each other that.

M. W.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3, 1893.

CANNY—Did you hear that poor Hanby had lost his speech.

DANBY—Of course, I didn't; for the reason that H-nby is a deaf-mute and talks on his fingers.

CANNY—Right you are; since he caught in a game of base ball he hasn't been able to speak his own name.—Puck.

Portland, Me.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE PORTLAND DEAF SCHOOL.

On February, 1876, Mr. John B. Hudson, the artist, living in this city, began the attempt to establish a school for the deaf in Portland. Obtaining the names of all the deaf here through the scholars of the public schools, Mr. Hudson visited them and the result was eight of age to attend school. Writing a petition that an oral school similar to the one in Boston be established, and getting the parents of two children to sign it, on March 27th he presented it to the school committee.

April 3, 1876, Miss Carolyn M. Hudson, daughter of Mr. J. B. Hudson, took part in a public exhibition of visible speech given by Dr. Bell, before the school teachers of Boston. May 29th the school committee voted in favor of establishing a school for the deaf in Portland.

Oct. 29th, Dr. Hill, a member of the school committee, called with Miss Mary True, the teacher of the school for the deaf.

Oct. 30th, school for the deaf opened with four scholars: Carolyn M. Hudson, Marie Campbell, and Henry B. Harden of this city, and George Carsley, of New Gloucester.

January 21, 1879, Mr. Hudson went to Augusta to represent the city in regard to the paying for tuition of scholars in the school for the deaf, by this State. He met the committee on education. Some time previous to this he had, by the request of the mayor of the city, looked up the law in regard to the education of the deaf by this State. This law was made in 1820, and had especial reference to the American school for the deaf at Hartford, Conn., and read: "Indigent deaf-mutes." Mr. Hudson drew up a bill asking that scholars be allowed to attend the Portland school for the deaf or the American school at Hartford, as their parents should desire, and that the form of application for the State aid should read: "Mr.—'s daughter, being deaf, is not able to attend the public school."

He asked that the Portland school receive the same pay for each scholar as was paid to the American school. This bill was put into the hands of Representative Dana, who presented it and it was referred to the committee on education.

After Mr. Hudson had presented the case to the committee, they voted to send the scholars to Portland.

Miss Mary True was the first principal of the Portland school and afterward the late Miss Ellen L. Barton. Miss Elizabeth R. Taylor is now the principal, and is in great earnest. All wish her success.—*Portland, Me., Times, Oct. 28.*

A Mexican named Medoricos died at Ingram, recently. His relatives and intimate friends assert most positively that he was 150 years old. He has been married five times, marrying his first wife 109 years ago. He had three grown sons in the war of 1812.

Just think of it!
The pleasure of meeting and conversing with many of your old school-day friends!
And the festivities—the dancing, and the music, and the delight of moving among some five or six hundred merry-makers.

Will you be one of the merry party at the

GRAND BALL OF THE FANWOOD QUAD CLUB

At the Lexington Opera House Assembly Rooms,

58th Street, near Third Avenue,

On Wednesday evening, December 5th.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, 75 cents, including hat

and cloak checks. Supper a la carte. Music by Lemlein's

Orchestra.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3, 1893.

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DANBY—Of course, I didn't; for the reason that H-nby is a deaf-mute and talks on his fingers.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE

Central Opera House Assembly Rooms

(Third Avenue and 67th Street)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1895

TICKET, (admitting gentleman and ladies) 75 CENTS

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Thos. H. Schneider, Chairman; S. Frankenheim, L. Wasserman.

FACTS, ANECDOTES AND POETRY

ABOUT THE DEAF AND DUMB

COPYRIGHTED, 1891, BY E. A. HODGSON

Contains Interesting Facts,

Anecdotes Entertaining Humorous and Pathetic.

Poetry Beautiful, Touching and Sublime.

This book is the only book of its kind ever published. It contains 225

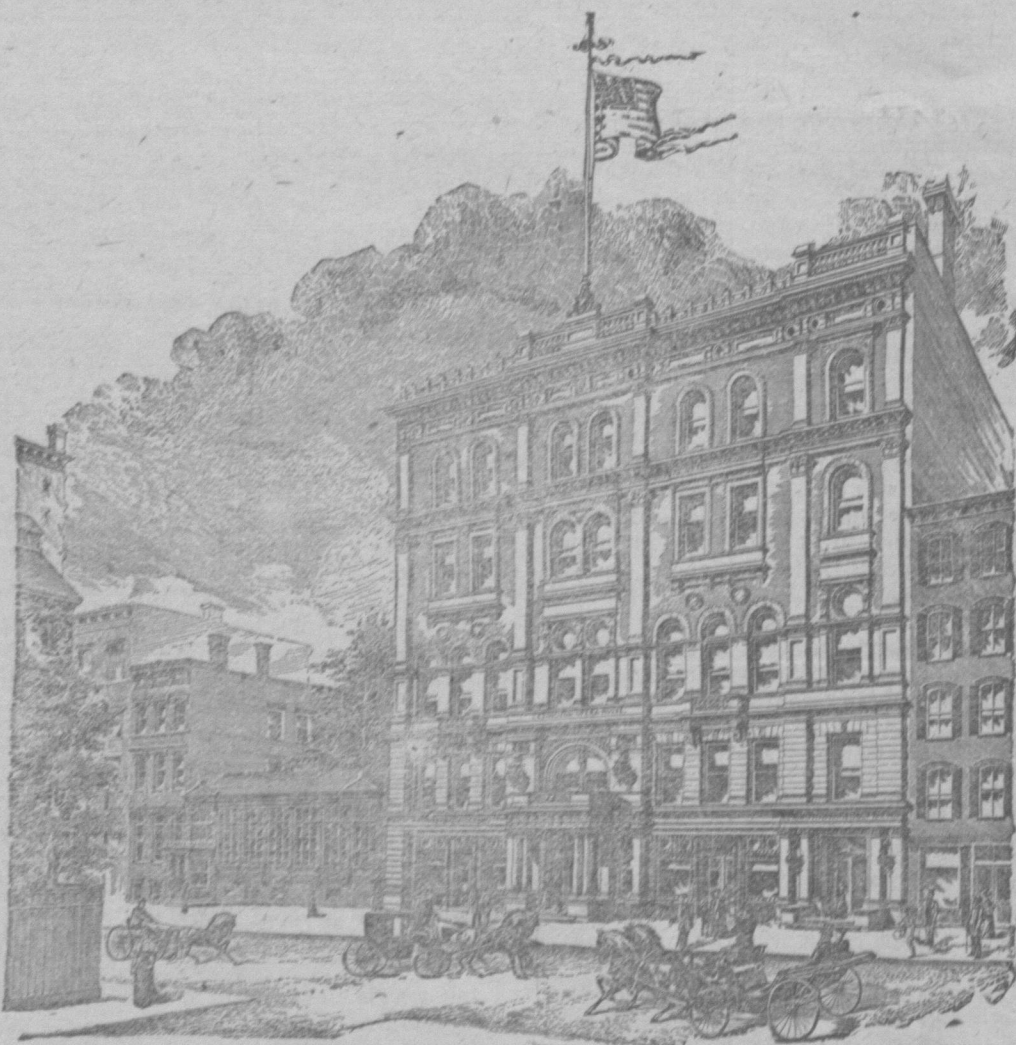
pages, printed on heavy paper, bound in cloth, with title in gold letters.

Every deaf-mute should have one.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER VOLUME.

ADDRESS: E. A. HODGSON,

STATION M, NEW YORK CITY.



Will you be one of the merry party at the
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At the Lexington Opera House Assembly Rooms,
58th Street, near Third Avenue,
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DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we publish in this column, an ALPHABETICAL ORDER of a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes.

ALL SOULS' WORKING PEOPLE'S CLUB & CLERICAL LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This club, organized on September 23d, 1895, and reorganized November 23d, 1895, is entirely non-sectarian, and any deaf person over eighteen years of age may join by agreeing to pay a small sum of money monthly for its support. The purpose of the club is to supplement the instruction received while in a school, by a course of lectures and other literary exercises, and the provision of reading matter of a suitable character. In addition, harmless and rational amusements are provided. The club has the use of the guild-rooms in All Souls' Church for the deaf, Franklin Street, above Green. The officers of the club are: Rev. J. M. Koehler, *Ex-officio*, President; J. S. Reider, Secretary and Treasurer, whose address is No. 1812 Marston Street; Mrs. J. S. Reider, Assistant Secretary; Wm. McKinney, Assistant Treasurer; and Harry Gunkel, Sergeant-at-Arms. The club rooms are open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

ANDERSON CLUB.

The Anderson Club of Cincinnati, O., was reorganized in 1893, the name being changed from the Anderson Society organized in 1879, and has for its object the bettering of the mental, moral and social welfare of its members. It opens its rooms every Monday and business meetings on first Saturday night, and ladies' night on fourth Saturday night of each month. Non-resident visitors welcome. A. Rembeck, President; B. C. Wortman, Vice-President; S. J. Bacheler, Secretary; Alf. Bierlein, Treasurer; Dan. J. Hordan, Librarian, and J. S. Reider, Sergeant-at-Arms. The Secretary's address is 36 Jones Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

APOLLO WORKINGMEN'S CLUB.

The object of the Apollo Workingmen's Club, a branch of Southwark Turn and Song Society, is to advance its members in social, intellectual and physical welfare. Members take regular exercise in the gymnasium of the Verein every Tuesday and Friday evenings. Business meetings are held on the first Saturday evening of every month at the Southwark Turn Halle, 1127-33 Wharton Street. The officers are: President, William G. Pownall; Vice-President, Abraham Jaggard; Secretary, James E. Morony; Assistant Secretary, Henry Blaucoeur; and Treasurer, Wm. Henry Lipsett. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary at Southwark Turn Halle, 1127-33 Wharton Street, Phila.

BALTIMORE DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY.

The Society holds its meetings every alternate Wednesday in the basement of the Primitive Baptist Church, on Madison St., one door east of Calvert St. Its object is to improve the mental faculties of the deaf, and of cultivating a taste for literature, oratory and debate, and of exerting a good moral influence by social intercourse. Lectures will be announced from time to time by the President. The officers are: President, J. A. Branflick; Vice-President, R. E. Underwood; Secretary, James H. Reider; Treasurer, J. E. Fowles; and Sergeant-at-Arms, E. E. Butterbaugh. Address all letters, etc., to the Baltimore Society for the Deaf, Madison St., 1 Door East Calvert.

BROOKLYN GUILD FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Guild for Deaf-Mutes, of St. Mark's P. E. Church, organized January, 7th, 1892. Meets in Adelphi Street, bet. Dekalb and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn. The meetings are held in the room of St. Mark's Chapel, on the first Thursday of each month, at 8 P.M. Object: To help the needy and destitute among the religious deaf-mutes in Brooklyn. The present officers are: President, James S. Orr; Vice-President, H. L. Juhring; Treasurer, Fred G. Backus. Address all communications to the Secretary, Wm. G. Gilbert, 335 Livingston Avenue, Brooklyn.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., of San Francisco. President, Theodore Grady; Vice-President, Kosuth Selig; Recording Secretary, Isadore Selig; Corresponding Secretary, Ed. Lohmeyer; Treasurer, Henry J. McCoy; Librarian, Fred G. Shobel. Divisions: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, 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